



Leyland Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1965

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L E Y L A N D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

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1965/66

Chairman of the Council

Councillor JAMES LESLIE HOCKING

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor MRS. R.B. KELLEY, J.P.

Councillor H. BANKS

Councillor A.E. GROOM

Councillor DR. J. HALL

Councillor W.M. JACKSON, J.P.

Councillor A.E. LAVENDER

Councillor I.E. ROBERTS

Councillor J. TOMLINSON, J.P.

Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Clerk of the Council

-

W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,
Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Also Cleansing Superintendent
Petroleum Officer.

Additional Public Health Inspector

J.J. HOULDING
(Resigned January 1966)



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND, LANCS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December 1965.

The population of the District at mid-June 1965 was 21,100 according to the published Registrar General's estimate, which is 430 higher than that for the previous year.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1965 was 444 or 21 less than in the previous year which gives a birth rate of 21.0 (20.4 adjusted). As the birth rate for England and Wales was 18.1, Leyland's birth rate is still above the national average.

The number of deaths at 196 was 4 less than the previous year, giving an actual death rate of 9.3 as compared with 11.5 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases increased by 19, from 68 to 87 and vascular lesions of the nervous system decreased by 1 making the total 35. The number of deaths from malignant diseases decreased from 33 to 20 and of these deaths, 2 were from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 9 the previous year. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the District was 0.95 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.09, whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.23 and 0.55 respectively.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 7 which is 6 less than last year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 15.8 per thousand live births as against a national average of 19.0. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis as compared with 2 the previous year.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 72 as compared with 337 the previous year. This great reduction is largely accounted for by a decrease in the number of cases of Measles which fell from 313 to 45. It is encouraging to note that there were only 2 cases of Whooping Cough notified as against 16 in 1964. There were still no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively. Nevertheless it is still considered to be vitally important that vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus (lock jaw) and Whooping Cough should be maintained at the highest possible level.

The vital statistics for the past year seem to me to be particularly gratifying and reflect much credit not only on the Medical Practitioners and the County Council Nursing Services but also on the Public Health Department and other Departments of the District Council which contribute towards the maintenance of a healthy environment. Continuance of this happy state of affairs, however, demands constant vigilance and should certainly not be allowed to encourage complacency.

A perusal of the Report will show the wide field of matters covered by the Public Health Department during the year, all of which affect closely the health of the community.

The completion of the major extensions of the sewerage scheme and the steps being taken towards large scale development of the sewage disposal works are matters of vital importance to the well-being of the District.

As mentioned in previous Reports the matter of implementation of the Clean Air Act 1956 as it affects domestic premises is one which should, in my opinion, receive consideration by the Council as soon as possible. Clean air is obviously beneficial to health and has other advantages - cleaner buildings, less laundry, less fog, and, in short, a cleaner and more pleasant place in which to reside.

A scheme of 24 bungalows for the elderly - the second in the District - was nearing completion at the end of the year. As in the previous scheme there will be a resident warden available on a call-bell system and a Community Centre. Such schemes as this, provided by the District Council in conjunction with the County Council, enable the elderly who only require some supervision, to maintain their independence.

There is scope for development in the field of Health Education although a considerable amount is being done including the good work undertaken by the local Voluntary Home Safety Committee. A Dental Health Exhibition which was held in the Public Hall last June aroused a lively interest amongst the school children.

The excellent work performed by the various voluntary bodies in the District in many different ways deserves sincere acknowledgement.

I must again record my appreciation of the enthusiastic and efficient manner in which Mr. Walsh carries out all his duties and the valuable assistance which he gives me at all times. My thanks are also due to the officers of other Departments for their willing co-operation whenever this is required.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the generous support which the members of the Council give me.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health

Physical Features of the Area

As the physical features of an area very rarely change the following information has already appeared in previous reports. For the sake of continuity and the benefit of those who will be reading the Report for the first time the short description which appears below would seem to be appropriate.

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the District lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the District, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the District. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the District, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1965)	21,100
Population (Census 1961)	19,413
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1965 (estimated)	6,974
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1964/65	£726,555
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1964/65	£2899.3717

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

Not much change occurred in the social conditions and amenities of the District. An announcement in the House of Commons, however, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government that he proposed to establish a New Town somewhere in the Leyland/Chorley area is an indication that there may be considerable change in the near future. The Government have engaged consultants to examine the possibilities of the area and it is expected that an announcement of the location of this New Town will be made early in the year 1967. In the meantime, with the acquisition of further shop property in the Leyland Cross area of Towngate by a Development Company and the departure of the shopkeepers, the general appearance of this part of Leyland has shown a marked deterioration. The proposals of the developers with regard to this part of Leyland are still awaited. The development of the Civic Centre adjoining this area appears to be a slow process and although a site was cleared for the building of a new County Library this project found itself deferred owing to the general economic situation through which we are passing. The prospect of a New Town somewhere in the area would also appear to have an inhibiting factor on other projects. In the meantime the Hough Lane area has continued to develop into the main shopping centre.

With a high level of employment in the industries of the District, all of which contribute to the high level of prosperity, the social conditions, particularly in respect of housing are good. It is inevitable that with such a growing District, the demand for further amenities continues to be made and there is no doubt that schemes which several years ago would have appeared to be out of the question become within the bounds of possibility when there is a sufficient basic population to support them.

Vital Statistics

Births

<u>Live Births</u> -					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	232	189	421
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	12	11	23
Total	...	...	...	...	244	200	444

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population 21.0

Stillbirths -

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	...	3	4	7

Stillbirth Rate Per 1,000
Total Live and Stillbirths 15.5

TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.
Year 1965	444	21.0	196	9.3	7	15.5
" 1964	465	22.5	202	9.8	6	12.7
" 1963	380	18.7	210	10.3	3	7.8
" 1962	406	20.5	193	9.8	9	21.0
" 1961	369	19.0	178	9.2	6	16.0
" 1960	352	18.8	172	9.2	7	19.0
Average 5 Years 1960-64	394	19.9	191	9.7	6	15.3

Maternal and Infant Mortality

Maternal Mortality			Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1965	Nil	Nil	7	15.8
" 1964	Nil	Nil	13	28.0
" 1963	Nil	Nil	10	26.3
" 1962	1	2.41	10	24.0
" 1961	1	2.67	12	32.0
" 1960	Nil	Nil	6	17.0
Average 5 Years 1960-64	0.4	1.02	10.2	25.5

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period, which, in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figures for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 Weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 Week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 Week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1965	6	13.5	6	13.5	13	28.8
" 1964	5	10.8	5	10.8	11	23.4
" 1963	9	23.7	8	21.1	11	28.7
" 1962	6	14.0	6	14.0	15	36.0
" 1961	9	24.0	8	21.0	14	37.0
" 1960	3	8.0	2	5.0	9	25.0
Average 5 Years 1960-64	6.4	16.1	5.8	14.4	12	30.0

The birth and death rates shown in the previous tables are calculated on the actual figures appertaining to the District. As, however, districts vary in their age/sex composition, the Registrar General has devised a figure by which the birth and death rates are multiplied which takes into account these factors in the population. The birth and death rates already shown are known as the 'crude' rate but when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor these are known as the 'adjusted' rates. The comparability factor for Leyland is 0.97 for births and 1.35 for deaths and this gives the following figures at the adjusted rate.

Adjusted Birth Rate 20.4 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 12.6 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

In any comparative table of Vital Statistics the adjusted rates are used and the following table compares Leyland with the County of Lancashire and England and Wales.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still- Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1960-1964	19.3	12.56	1.02	25.5
1965	20.4	12.6	Nil	15.8
Lancashire 1965	18.56	13.01	0.32	19.8
England and Wales 1965 (Actual)	18.10	11.50	0.25	19.0

Analysis of Causes of Death

The Registrar General has again supplied more comprehensive information on the causes of death during 1965. As age groupings, as well as causes, have now been given, this information is repeated in the following tables.

Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years									
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and Over
Syphilitic Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	14
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	5
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Other Heart Disease	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Circulatory Disease	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	11
	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3

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Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life
(Continued)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years									
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and Over
Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bronchitis	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	F	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
All Other Accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total All Causes	M	104	4	-	-	2	1	2	7	24	35	29
	F	92	3	1	-	-	-	2	7	17	19	43

Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females. Deaths from malignant diseases decreased by 13 as compared with the previous year. Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused respectively 11 and 4 deaths. Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 35 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

Infantile Mortality

There were 7 deaths of infants under 1 year which is 6 less than the number in 1964. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 15.8 per 1,000 live births as compared with 28.0 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 19.0. The causes of death of the 7 infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>		<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	3 Months	1	Respiratory Failure due to left Cerebal Tumour.
F	2 Days	1a	Respiratory and Circulatory failure.
		b	Prematurity.
F	5 Hours	1	Shock due to blood transfusion in a natural rhesus negative infant due to Biochemical Inbalance.
F	1 Hour	1a	Anencephalis.
		b	Foetal abnormality.
M	12 Hours	1	Partial Atelectasis due to Intra-Cranial haemorrhage.
M	5 Days	1a	Sclerema and Intra-Cranial haemorrhage.
		b	Prematurity.
M	1 Day	1a	Intra-Cranial haemorrhage.
		b	Adrenal Haemorrhage.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives the age and sex distribution of the cases added to the Register during the year. These include 4 newly notified cases and 2 which were added to the Register following transfer into the District. It will be noted that there were no deaths attributed to Respiratory Tuberculosis.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1 - 4								
5 - 14								
15 - 24	1							
25 - 34	1							
35 - 44	2	1						
45 - 54								
55 - 64	1							
65 - 74								
75 up- wards								
Total	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for England and Wales is 0.042 per 1,000 of home population.

Fifteen persons were removed from the Register during the current year, 11 having recovered and 4 having died from other causes. The number of people remaining is shown below which shows a decrease of 9 Respiratory (7 males and 2 females). The Non-Respiratory figures remain the same as the previous year.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
34	16	2	4
50		Total 6	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 Years 1960 - 1964	0.05	Nil	0.05
1964	0.10	Nil	0.10
1965	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lancashire	0.040	0.006	0.046
England and Wales	0.042	0.006	0.048

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Disease

The Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston, is the one to which patients are normally admitted, although in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may be utilised.

General Disease

Ten hospitals were available for patients in this District.

- | | | | |
|------|--|---|--|
| (1) | Preston Royal Infirmary. |) | |
| (2) | Chorley & District Hospital. |) | |
| (3) | Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood. |) | |
| (4) | Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley. |) | |
| (5) | Willows Continuation Hospital,
Ashton, Preston. |) | |
| (6) | Fulwood Continuation Hospital,
Longsands Lane, Fulwood. |) | Administered by the
Preston and Chorley
Management Committee |
| (7) | Ribbleton Hospital, Miller Road,
Preston. |) | |
| (8) | Heath Charnock Hospital, Nr. Chorley. |) | |
| (9) | Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital,
Nr. Preston. |) | |
| (10) | St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston. |) | |

Venereal Disease

Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory situated in Preston is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks. The Director of the Laboratory is Dr. L. Robertson.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases, and is under the direction of Dr. A.A. Miller, the Group Pathologist.

Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4. Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Preston. Telephone: Preston 77263.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Station, Moss Lane, Leyland has three ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles permanently stationed there. There is a staff of 14 providing a 24 hour service, operationally controlled by radio from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton. Their sphere of operation is not confined to the Urban District alone.

Home Nursing Service

This service has 4 qualified District Nurses operating in the District, their duties mainly consisting of the care of patients in their homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment to those cases requiring it.

Nursing Aid Equipment

A scheme has been put into operation whereby nursing equipment can be made available on short term loan by applying at the Clinic in Yewlands Drive each lunchtime. This service is staffed on a rota basis by a District Nurse. It has also been arranged that messages requiring attention of other services can also be taken.

Midwifery Service

There has been no change in personnel for this service, there being 3 full-time midwives. There is also one relief and one part-time midwife, all of whom deal with the domiciliary births occurring in the District.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night Helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year there was a total of 277 Home Helps available which includes those who were willing to work on night duties and they had given assistance to 1,474 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as separate figures of actual cases attended in Leyland are not readily available.

Clinic Facilities

There is a staff of 6 Health Visitors based at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, who help to maintain many of the health and welfare services operated by the Division including arrangements for the care of the elderly.

Ante-Natal Clinic

A weekly session is held each Thursday afternoon at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, Leyland, which is attended by a Consultant Obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres

The Yewlands Drive Centre provides adequate facilities for the child welfare sessions which are held every Wednesday afternoon. In addition to these on each Wednesday afternoon a further session is held in the Methodist Church Hall, Leyland Lane, Leyland, to assist mothers in the western part of the District. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend these sessions and give advice on infant care and management; baby foods are also sold.

School Medical Service

Medical and Hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Yewlands Drive for a variety of treatments, including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions as well as speech therapy. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, and for those who are delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery situated in Yewlands Drive. The demand for places was maintained and throughout the year there was quite a long waiting list of children requiring admission.

Welfare Services

Handicapped persons are assisted in several ways. The Handicraft and Social Centre is open each Monday in the Salvation Army Hall, Eden Street. At the Outwork Centre in Somerset Road, handicapped people are employed on productive work and payment is made to them direct from firms who supply the materials. Such activities as general sewing, minor assembly work and other simple operations are carried out. This Centre is now open for a total of four full days per week - Monday to Thursday. Arrangements are made for the payment of travelling expenses to and from holidays at approved centres and assistance can be given towards the cost of the holidays themselves. Arrangements are also made for handicapped people to spend a holiday at a caravan provided by the Leyland Rotary Club in the Lake District.

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who no longer have anyone to care for them adequately. A home for such persons at Broadfield House, Leyland continued to provide accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents.

The chiropody service continued to provide free facilities for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and registered handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others.

Mental Health Services

A junior training centre for the mentally handicapped is provided in Chorley and daily transport is arranged from Leyland to this centre. The adult training centre and hostel for sub-normal patients at Bamber Bridge was completed in 1965 and adults from Leyland are transported there as necessary. The proposed adult training centre and hostel on a site off Fox Lane should be provided in the near future when the economic situation improves.

A social club has been formed for mentally sub-normal persons in the Old Age Pensioners Hut in William Street, Off Towngate, and run by a Committee of voluntary workers under the auspices of the Divisional Medical Officer. Meetings are held each Wednesday evening throughout the year. Mental Welfare Officers are available from the Division for consultation and advice in all cases of mental illness and mental sub-normality.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Meningo- coccal Infection	Dysentery	Totals
Under 1	-	2	2	-	-	4
1 -	1	7	-	-	1	9
2 -	2	8	-	-	1	11
3 -	-	12	-	-	1	13
4 -	-	6	-	-	1	7
5 - 9	13	10	-	-	-	23
10 - 14	2	-	-	-	-	2
15 - 24	-	-	-	1	-	1
25 - 44	-	-	-	-	2	2
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cases (all ages)	18	45	2	1	6	72
Total cases removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-

The number of cases of Measles fell from 313 in 1964 to 45 and most of these 45 occurred during the first quarter of the year.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever rose from 8 to 18. The disease is still taking a very mild form and none of the cases were isolated in hospital, all recovering very quickly after treatment.

The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1965	45	2	18
1964	313	16	8
1963	95	18	18
1962	309	-	8
1961	46	5	29
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44
1958	49	-	79
1957	44	24	36
1956	433	45	37

Dysentery

The 6 cases of Dysentery were the first to be notified for over four years. These were part of a small outbreak which affected the children and staff at the Day Nursery in Yewlands Drive. There were altogether 11 cases involved, the other 5 residing in the surrounding districts. The outbreak started at the end of November and it was the beginning of January 1966 before all cases had been cleared as fit to return. A total of 75 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory resulting from the Leyland cases. These included, of course, those of family contacts. All examinations were carried out by Dr. L. Robertson of the Public Health Laboratory, who also carried out sensitivity tests on the germ causing the outbreak - shigella sonnei. All the family doctors concerned were informed of these tests which are of considerable value in deciding upon the appropriate treatment.

Food Poisoning

It is worthy of note that it is now over 6 years since there was a confirmed case of Food Poisoning within the District.

Infective Jaundice

Although this disease is not notifiable, the "Return of Sickness in Schools" is regularly scrutinised to ascertain its incidence within the area. There were sporadic cases occurring at the beginning of the year, mainly confined to the junior schools. As the infection is caused by a virus and probably spread by person to person contact, advice is given that the children affected should not attend school for at least two weeks. Heads of Schools have already been circulated with an explanatory leaflet which gives further information about the disease and suggests methods by which its spread might be diminished.

FOOD

Milk

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and carry out a routine examination of milk on sale in the District for adulteration (added water), fat deficiency and also the addition of antibiotics. A total of 56 samples of milk were taken (9 of which were Channel Island milk) and apart from the sample shown below were found to be genuine.

	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal Milk	Contained 0.05% International Unit penicillin per ml.	Dairy notified

It is also their policy to submit to the Public Health Laboratory informal samples of milk from each producer and retailer for biological examination for the presence of live tuberculosis and brucella organisms in the raw milks, and to submit heat treated milks for examination to check the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising processes.

Meat

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered.

It will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector that there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the District.

A total of $10\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses and their compliance with the Regulations with regard to wash-hand basins and sinks.

Type of Food Premises or Trade	Number of Premises	Number with Wash-hand basins	Number requiring separate sink	Number fitted with separate sink
General Grocer	60	60	60	60
Greengrocer/ Fruiterer	12	12	12	12
Fishmonger	3	3	3	3
Butcher	19	19	19	19
Confectioner	13	13	13	13
Fried Fish/Chips	13	13	13	13
Sweets	14	14	12	12
Licensed premises, canteens, cafes etc.	46	46	46	46
Others	11	11	11	11

Approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. of food from the above premises, consisting mainly of pre-packed quick frozen types, tinned meat and fruit, as well as carcase meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as a result of some condition which rendered them unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 51 samples of other food and drugs for laboratory examination.

1 shin beef (raw)	1 cream sterilised
1 Panadol tablets	1 orange crush
3 table jelly	1 lentils
1 ground cloves	1 sago
1 pickling spice	1 bacon
1 dripping	1 barley
1 cocoa	1 fish paste
1 barley	2 chloromycetin palmitate suspension
1 glazed cherries	2 Distaquaine V-K suspension
1 cream of tartar, B.P.	1 corned beef (opened can)
1 dairy custard mixture	1 cooking fat
1 gravy browning	1 fruit, dried
1 curry powder	1 fruit curd
1 minced chicken in jelly (jar)	2 milk, condensed, skimmed, sweetened
2 glycerine B.P.	1 arrowroot
1 bread	1 fresh tangerine
1 brown sugar	1 fresh lemon
1 golden raising powder	1 Christmas pudding
1 dried parsley	1 sponge pudding mixture Sweetened
1 tapioca	1 lentils
1 minced meat	1 pickled red cabbage
1 chicken stock tablets, concentrated	1 grapefruit, fresh
1 coffee	

The above samples were reported to be genuine by the County Analyst with the exception of the following, an indication of the action taken also being shown.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Dripping	Contained 1.63% free fatty acids (should not contain more than 1.5%)	None
1 Minced Chicken in jelly (jar)	Contained a splinter of wood and chicken contained only 67.5% - should not be less than 70.0%)	Manufacturer communicated with.
* 1 pickled red cabbage	Contained finger dressing	Legal proceed- ings institut- ed against bottlers - fined £10 plus £6.15.0d costs.
* 1 corned beef (opened can)	Contained approximately 3 square inches of light cotton duck- cloth or sacking with a stitched hem.	Importers - communicated with.

* In the above 2 cases the complaint was made originally to this Department and after obtaining the necessary information, was passed over to the Lancashire County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for action.

Ice Cream

Most of the ice cream consumed in the District is produced by national firms and the standard of distribution and storage is high. The one producer in the District continued to make a satisfactory product. Of the six samples taken all were found to be satisfactory.

Food Hygiene

Regular visits and inspections have been made throughout the year of all food preparing premises regarding the implementation of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. It was not necessary to institute proceedings and there has been a continued improvement in the manner in which food is handled and stored before sale.

WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board supply water to the area. The constituent Authorities of this Board, which was created in 1959, are Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban District and Preston Rural District.

There was no alteration in the source of supply which continued in the main to be the Manchester Corporation Aqueduct containing supplies from Thirlmere and Haweswater supplemented by the deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods. The total consumption figures shown below have been supplied by the Water Board and from these has been calculated the average consumption per day as well as the average consumption per head of population per day for the twelve months ending 31st December 1965.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	296,558,000	153,759,000	450,317,000
Average per day	812,488	421,257	1,233,745
Average per Head per day	38.5	20.0	58.5

Quality

There was in all a total of 11 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District, all of which proved to be of a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

The following are details of a Chemical Analysis which shows a fairly soft water of a satisfactory standard.

	<u>Expressed in parts per Million</u>
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C)	68.0
Oxygen required to oxidise (in 15 mins.)	0.31
(in 3 hrs.)	0.60
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.026
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.082
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	10.0
Temporary Hardness	4.0
Permanent Hardness	20.0
Total Hardness	24.0
pH Value	7.4

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Colour 12 Hazen

The above sample was taken on the 9th December 1965 which shows a water considerably softer than the previous typical analysis last year which had a total hardness of 54 p.p.m. It will be understood, however, that hardness can vary with the amount of borehole water which the Board decide to use at any time.

Quantity

Although the District demands are increasing year by year, there is an adequate supply of water to all areas. The Preston and District Water Board - Mr. J.F. Bailey, Engineer and Manager - has kindly supplied the following details of extensions to the mains laid within the District. The figures given are in yards.

	Size of Main		
	3"	4"	6"
To existing dwellings	1300	615	164
To New dwellings	299	-	-
To Industrial Development	-	-	91

Supplies to Houses

There were 260 houses newly occupied during the year which were, of course, supplied with mains water, 230 of these being houses for private owners with 22 houses and 8 flats built for the local authority. At the end of the year it is estimated that the number of dwellings connected direct to the public mains was 6973 serving an estimated population of 21,099.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

The major extensions to the sewerage system in the west of the District were completed and that part of Leyland Lane from its junction with Hollins Lane to the junction of Emnie Lane was provided with main drainage for the first time.

Detailed plans for a major extension of the sewage disposal works were completed by the Council's Consultants and the contractor commenced construction work towards the end of the year. It is expected that the extensions would take approximately 2 years to complete. The new extensions will utilise the "activated sludge" method of biological treatment as well as the traditional and existing "filters".

PRIVATE STREET WORKS AND BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme.

No Private Street Works were commenced during the year but detailed schemes have been prepared for the remainder of the unmade streets in the District.

Private estate developers were also concerned with the construction of roads to serve their new housing estates. Such road works carried out on these estates during the year are shown below.

A. Lewis & Co.

The following extension to the Jackson's Farm Estate off Leyland Lane was commenced.

Inskip Road - kerbed and channelled

Hemmings & Kent Ltd.

The following roads were completed on the estate being developed by this firm north of Moss Lane in the Leverhouse Lane area.

St. Margaret's Road

St. David's Road

Leverhouse Lane (part)

St. Annes Road (part)

St. Michael's Road (part)

Whelmar Property Co. Ltd.

This firm are developing the land to the south of Church Road which is known as the Vicarsfield Estate. In addition to building houses along the recently constructed Langdale Road, the following roads were kerbed and channelled and partly surfaced as being the first phase of a very large development programme involving ultimately some 80 acres.

Dalehead Road

Borrowdale Road

Matterdale Road

Tellport Investments Ltd.

This firm which is developing the Willowtrees Estate to the west of Leyland Lane, bounded by Cowling Lane on one side and the Jackson's Farm estate on the other, completed the roads as shown.

Western Drive (up to Willowtree Crescent)

Willowtree Crescent

SCHOOLS

The first phase of the new Methodist Primary School in Canberra Road was completed during the year. Extensions were also in hand for the Leyland Seven Stars County Primary School in Leyland Lane and preliminary work had commenced on the construction of the new St. Annes R.C. Primary School in the Seven Stars area.

The following is a list of those schools actually open in the District at the end of the year.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Woodlea County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland Seven Stars County Primary	Leyland Lane
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
Methodist Junior	Canberra Road
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December 1965.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	22	8	30
By other L.A.'s	-	-	-
Other bodies or persons	230	-	230

Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following table has been prepared from information supplied by them, showing the number of houses affected.

Standard

Submitted to local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	40
(b) reduced standard	-
Approved by local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	40
(b) reduced standard	-
Work completed	28

Discretionary

There were no new applications for this type of grant during the year but one scheme approved in 1964 was completed.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 43

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 61

Dwelling houses not in all respects fit for human habitation but capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

No. (or estimated No.) at end of year 17

No. of dwelling houses existing at end of year unfit for human habitation. 19

Houses Demolished

Houses Demolished

Displaced during Year
Persons Families

In Clearance Areas:

1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	11	50	20
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	2	1	1
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Unfit Houses Closed

1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:

By Owner

By Local Authority

1. After informal action by local authority	17	Nil
2. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil

Clearance Areas

The Clearance Areas shown in the preceding tables are those in Spring Gardens. By the end of the year only 4 families were waiting to be re-housed.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	13	9	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	52	26	Nil	Nil
Building Sites	6	5	3	Nil
Total	71	40	3	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective Drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	-	2	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	11	9	-	3	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory, i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW LEGISLATION

Rent Act 1965.

Dangerous Drugs Act 1965.

Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965.

Public Health (Notification of Births) Act 1965.

Housing (Slum Clearance Compensation) Act 1965.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1965.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (Conduct of Enquiries) Regulations 1965.

Shops and Offices Information for Employees Regulations 1965.

Clean Air Act 1956 (Grant Arrangements) 1965.

Water Resources Act 1963. The Water Resources (Licences Regulations) 1965.

The Housing (Prescribed Forms) (Amendment) Regulations 1965.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1965.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
74, TOWNGATE,
LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the Year Ended 31st December 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting this Annual Report for the year 1965. Comments on and details of various aspects of the work done during the year will be found in the following pages. The Report is a little later than usual in being presented due to circumstances well known to the members of the Council as, for virtually the whole of the year of 1966, the Department has been without an Additional Public Health Inspector. Much routine work cannot wait and in the circumstances the Annual Report has had to take its turn in compilation as and when suitable occasions arose.

The introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme based on Work Study in the Public Cleansing Section made considerable impact during the year. This was the first time within this authority that such a Scheme had been attempted and although many members have met with this type of operation in industry, it is comparatively new in local government. The Scheme finally adopted is briefly outlined in the section of the Report dealing with Public Cleansing. There were many 'teething' troubles in its early days and much goodwill was necessary on the part of all concerned to arrive at a suitable workable basis.

An early casualty of the Scheme was our kitchen waste service which this authority had operated since the early days of the last war.

From experience so far it would appear that the Consultants' estimate of savings amounting to approximately £5,000 per annum, which was made as late as September, not many weeks before the Scheme was due to be introduced, is going to be wide of the mark.

With the completion of the main sewer extension along Leyland Lane to the boundary it was possible to carry out large scale improvements to the drainage of properties along its route. Some 45 properties were provided with main drainage for the first time and this will undoubtedly cause a considerable improvement in the condition of the ditches and streams serving the area. The progress made with the conversion of pail closets along the route is shown in the body of the Report. Various properties in other parts of the District still served by septic tanks were also converted where a main sewer was available.

Considerable attention was given to initial inspections carried out under the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and the fact that 93% of premises registered received their first inspection during the year is noteworthy.

Every effort is made to attend to the multifarious duties which are necessary in a busy medium sized urban district such as this. My thanks are due to all members of the staff of the Public Health Department who at all times have shown an interest in and enthusiasm for the work they are doing.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant

G. WALSH

Chief Public Health Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice is given and many improvements brought about, without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council.

Inspections to Dwellinghouses	58
Insect Infestations	94
Infectious Disease	54
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	2
Food and Food Premises	216
Slaughterhouses	180
Factories and Workshops	16
Public Cleansing	430
Ice Cream Premises	10
Licensed Premises	8
Smoke Observations	12
Caravans	6
Shops	140
Drain Inspections	145
Drain Testing	72
Rodent Control	63
Hawkers	10
Other Visits	<u>120</u>
	<u>1636</u>

HOUSING

Of the 30 houses involved in the Leyland Urban District Council Spring Gardens Compulsory Purchase Order 1963, only 4 were still occupied by the end of the year. 11 houses had been demolished along with other local authority property to provide a site for a new County Library.

Two cottages numbered 178 and 180, Leyland Lane, which abutted on to Fairhaven Road (part of the land recently developed by Messrs. A. Lewis & Co.) greatly deteriorated. The two cottages had been bought by the developers prior to commencing their estate and after consultation with them they agreed they should not be used again for human habitation and were in fact demolished without the necessity to invoke the statutory procedure under Section 16 of the Housing Act.

A total of 17 houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners concerned, listing the defects and works of repair which would be required.

There were no statutory applications for Certificates of Disrepair during the year under the provisions of the Rent Act 1957. A supply of all forms necessary to operate this Act continued to be kept available in the Department for re-sale.

With the occupation of a further 260 new houses, the number now built in the District since 1920 is 5020 or 72% of the 6974 available. This high percentage of comparatively modern houses indicates the rapid growth of the District over the last four decades and ensures a high standard of housing generally in respect of the basic amenities.

RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property				
		Local Authority	Dwelling House	Agricultural	All Other (incl.) Business Premises	Total
Total number of Properties		15	6710	89	479	7293
Number of inspections		71	378	218	94	761
Properties with Minor infestations	Rats	13	43	28	9	93
	Mice	5	33	28	9	75
Number of Treatments by Local Authority		18	71	107	20	216

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

In addition to those inspections specifically recorded as being for the purpose of Rodent Control, your Public Health Inspectors, when visiting properties on other duties, also take note of any evidence of rat or mouse infestation.

There was no test baiting of the sewerage system during the year in view of the freedom from infestation shown in previous years.

Agricultural Contract Service

This service for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties on a Contract basis continued. A total of 22 Contracts were being operated during the year.

The Department lost the services of Mr. W. Cartmell who died suddenly on the 23rd May. He had been employed for 4½ years as our Rodent Operator, assisted in the disinfestation work as well as drain clearances. Such men are difficult to replace but we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. Goldsworthy who had expressed a wish to be trained for this type of work and was transferred from the Highways Section. He commenced his duties on the 26th July and later attended a Ministry course in Salford on Rodent Control work.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

The main drainage extensions in the Leyland Lane area were completed during the year and all properties along the line of sewer were connected to it where practicable as part of the main drainage contract. The following are the properties connected to this sewer with details of their previous method of drainage etc.

Firs Farm, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
Firs Cottage, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
491, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
493, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
497, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
499, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
509, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
511, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
513, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
515, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
521, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
523, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
535, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
537, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
539, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
543, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
545, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
547, Leyland Lane(Rosehill Farm)	1 Pail Closet
Little Firs Farm, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
518, Leyland Lane	Sewage Treatment Plant
520, Leyland Lane	Sewage Treatment Plant
522, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
524, Leyland Lane	Sewage Treatment Plant
526, Leyland Lane	Sewage Treatment Plant
528, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
530, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
532, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
534, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
560, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
562, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
568, Leyland Lane(Cliffs Farm)	Septic Tank with Water Closet
578, Leyland Lane (Burscough House Farm)	Septic Tank with Water Closet
588, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
590, Leyland Lane	1 Pail Closet
598, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
600, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
626, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
640, Leyland Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet

The Laurels, Altcar Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
'Ashwood', Altcar Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet
The Cottage, Altcar Lane	1 Pail Closet
Snub Snape Cottage, Altcar Lane	1 Pail Closet
Snub Snape Farm, Altcar Lane	1 Pail Closet
Leyland House Farm, Altcar Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet for house drainage
Leyland House Farm, Altcar Lane	1 Pail Closet in outbuildings for farm workers
Hollins Farm, Hollins Lane	Septic Tank with Water Closet

It was not possible to connect the following three properties in this area as there was insufficient fall from their site to allow a gravity flow to the new sewer.

584, Leyland Lane, Brookfold Farm	Septic Tank with Water Closet
584a, Leyland Lane, Brookfold Cottage	1 Pail Closet
Rowleys Farm, Hollins Lane	1 Pail Closet

Of the 45 properties connected to the sewer, which included 9 farms, 15 of them were still left with pail closets.

Conversion schemes were prepared after service of the requisite statutory notices under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936 and by the end of the year the following properties had been provided with water closets on the basis of one half the cost being borne by the local authority and one half by the owners.

509, Leyland Lane
511, Leyland Lane
513, Leyland Lane
515, Leyland Lane
547, Leyland Lane (Rosehill Farm)
Little Firs Farm, Leyland Lane
588 and 590, Leyland Lane
The Cottage, Altcar Lane
Snub Snape Farm, Altcar Lane
Snub Snape Cottage, Altcar Lane

The owner/occupier of 350, Dunkirk Lane decided to convert his pail closet to a water closet. Advice was given and supervision exercised on the works involved. This work was not eligible for grant as there is no sewer available in that area.

Continuing our policy of arranging with owners for the conversion of their septic tanks where a sewer is already available further schemes were prepared for the Moss Side area. In such cases the local authority agrees to pay half the cost of the conversion. The following properties were connected during the year.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Conversion</u>
258, Slater Lane	February 1965
260, Slater Lane	February 1965
184, Slater Lane	March 1965
186, Slater Lane	March 1965
188, Slater Lane	March 1965
190, Slater Lane	March 1965
Sunnyholme, School Lane, Moss Side	March 1965
Sunnyholme Farm, School Lane, Moss Side	March 1965

The following table of closet accommodation for houses shows the present position so far as we can ascertain and how this has changed over the past four decades.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	6926
Waste Water	32	32	32	31	5	5
Pail (all Premises)	488	374	157	158	74	40
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	3

Clearance of Blocked Drains and Sewers

For many years the Department has provided a service for the clearing of drains and sewers, including public sewers serving individual or groups of property. We cleared a total of 269 blockages during the course of the year as compared with 207 in 1964. It has not been our practice to make any charge where the blockage could be removed by plunging or if access was available, for example, by inspection chambers, or of course where a public sewer was involved. In those cases, however, where it was necessary to break open the ground in business or private properties we recovered the cost in respect of drains only. Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961 allows the local authority to carry out any works necessary to remove blockages provided the cost does not exceed £2. Following a report on these provisions as they affected our current procedure, authority was given for all blockages to be removed on an informal basis as soon as reported instead of invoking the somewhat cumbersome procedure set out in the Act.

Drain Inspections

As required by the Public Health Act 1936 inspections were made of all drainage alterations to premises carried out by private contractors provided the alteration or repair had not involved the depositing of plans with the Engineer and Surveyor. In such cases the necessary drainage alterations are approved by his staff along with the other works.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Where investigation would serve a useful purpose full enquiries were made where appropriate. Visits were made to the 18 cases of Scarlet Fever and appropriate advice given.

The outbreak of Dysentery at the Leyland Day Nursery caused considerable activity with routine investigations, collection of specimens and collating the results of the laboratory tests. With the active co-operation of the Matron, Miss Pattinson, the outbreak was quickly brought under control.

Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms continued to be made available free of charge where such cases were being nursed at home.

The small 8 oz. bottles of strong White disinfectant with a Rideal Walker Co-efficient of 18/22 were available on demand to any householder in the District. These bottles are available on request from the Council's main stores at Heaton Street and approximately 8 gross were distributed during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Owing to staff shortage during the year of compiling this Report it has not been possible to produce a separate narrative report on the operation of this Act. A considerable number of inspections, however, were carried out on those registrations already made in 1965 and the statistical details of these are shown below.

REGISTRATIONS

Period covered - 1st January - 31st December 1965

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	4	38	36
Retail Shops	17	80	74
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	9	8
TOTAL	23	128	119

The above table shows that 93% of premises registered under the Act received their first general inspection during the year.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	198
Retail shops	291
Wholesale departments, warehouses	10
Catering establishments open to the public	90
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	589
Total Males	224
Total Females	365

It should be pointed out that the above analysis refers solely to those premises requiring to be registered with this local authority. All canteens and offices forming part of a factory and within its curtilage are subject to inspection under this Act by H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses

The one licensed private slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered at this slaughterhouse, some of which were for consumption within the District at the proprietors' own shop and others for disposal by a wholesaler. Approximately 60% of the throughput is for consumption within the District. It has not been the policy of the present users to deal with casualty or aged animals as routine and this is reflected in the comparatively small amount of meat which it has been necessary to reject for human consumption.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	553	24	Nil	3077	273
Number Inspected	553	24	Nil	3077	273
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	160	12	Nil	195	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	29.01%	50%	Nil	6.33%	1.09%
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.18%	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.36%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus bovis	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The number of cattle at 577 compares with 361 slaughtered the previous year. The number of pigs increased from 104 to 273 and sheep from 1904 to 3077.

It will be noted that there were 4 cases of Cysticercus bovis discovered in cattle. In accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 the affected part was rejected as being unfit for human consumption and the remainder of the carcass was sent for cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F for a period of 3 weeks. Refrigeration at this temperature for this length of time is sufficient to destroy any lesions of the parasite in the musculature.

A total of 10½ cwt of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected as being unfit for human consumption due to disease or other abnormal condition. This compares with 8½ cwt the previous year. The most common cause of rejection was cirrhosis of the liver, caused by 'liver fluke' - a parasitic condition found on some grass-lands.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering was continued during the year, approximately two-thirds of the throughput being slaughtered on this day.

All the animals were inspected at the time of slaughter and stamped with an approved mark indicating the name of the authority and the identity of the particular inspector concerned.

The following charges were made for the inspection service as authorised by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

2/6d per bovine animal

9d per pig

6d per sheep or lamb.

The income received by the authority for this service during the twelve months ending 31st December 1965 amounted to £159.5s.9d.

Other Foods

It will be seen from the different types of food premises in the District set out on Page 27 of the Report that there are 189 businesses dealing with food in one form or another.

Certain food premises shown below are required to be registered either under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or by the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Sale only of Ice Cream	71	49
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1	2
Sausages, pressed, pickled and preserved food	15	16
Fruit and Vegetables	8	3

As many visits as possible are arranged to these premises to ensure that they are conforming to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations which are designed to ensure that all food consumed is safe and clean and prepared in premises suitably constructed and equipped for the purpose.

Certain items of food become unfit for human consumption for various reasons either through damage to the container in transit or breakdown in refrigeration arrangements. The following is the quantity of food accepted for surrender during the year.

	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Butchers Meat	57	0
Tinned Meat	33	0
Quick Frozen Food (Various)	308	0
Margarine	24	0
Tinned Fish		3
Wet Fish	68	0
Tinned Fruit	2	0
Fresh Fruit	35	0
Various Tinned Foodstuff	64	0
Biscuits	18 Pkts.	

Hawkers of Food

There are 23 hawkers of food within the District registered with the Authority under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. It is necessary to carry out regular inspections of this type of trade to ensure that reasonable hygienic standards are being maintained in the delivery vehicles especially as most of them are away from their base for long periods.

Milk

The Lancashire County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority, now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

Own dairies in the District	-	1
Dairy farmers in the District	-	2
Dairies outside the District	-	11
Milk Shops in the District	-	22

There were also 20 producers of milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the local authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and in some cases retail their own milk.

DISINFESTATION

Vermin

It was necessary to disinfest 7 houses for bed bugs as compared with 2 the previous year. These infestations occurring in 6 Council owned properties on the Wade Hall Estate and 1 privately owned. The insecticide used to control these was D.D.T. with added Pyrethrum in a kerosene base.

Small Ermine Moth

The caterpillar of the small Ermine Moth again attacked hawthorn hedges and some fruit trees, mainly apple. We do not as a general rule undertake to spray hedges infested by this pest except in exceptional circumstances where the caterpillars have begun to invade houses. There appears to be a more general awareness of the necessity to spray in order to effect control and the recommended insecticide 'Dipterex 80' was available from the general stores for any person who wished to use it. A 1/0d pack is sufficient to formulate 2 gallons of spray which is enough for the average hedge around property. Certain of our own estate hedges lining roadside verges etc. were treated by either ourselves or the Parks Department.

Other Pests

It was necessary to deal with 17 cases of cockroach infestations as compared with 21 in 1964. As the eggs of these creatures are usually laid in inaccessible parts of the buildings they are difficult to eradicate. One block of houses which had been giving trouble for many years was dealt with by a new method of treatment. The difficulty in the past had been in obtaining access to the sub-floor area of the houses. By means of a 'fogging' machine, however, we were able to cover completely all the sleeper wall surfaces and underside of floorboards etc. from the access points in 4 of the houses. For the first treatment we used a D.D.T. formulation and the effect was most dramatic with a very large immediate kill. The second treatment was later carried out using Pybuthrin which is a synergised form of Pyrethrum. These treatments appear to have been completely successful.

The following other types of insect were also dealt with but only in those instances where they were actually invading houses.

17 cases of Ants

6 cases of Earwigs

2 cases of Flies

2 cases of Beetles

One of the fly complaints was unusual in that they had been infesting the living room of a house on the Wade Hall Estate for several weeks and were emerging from a crack between the solid floor and the cavity wall. To help in determining the cause, specimens were sent to the Infestation Control Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who identified the flies as belonging to the family Sphaeroceridae which are addicted to excrement of all kinds. In the light of this information it was decided to lift the paving flags at the side of the house when it was discovered that at some time in the past there had been a drain blockage which had cleared itself but at the same time had deposited sewage through defective joints at the base of the house wall. We found evidence that the flies had been working their way down to this material and coming out within the house. Appropriate remedial measures were taken and there was no further recurrence of the complaint.

Ants and Earwigs are ubiquitous and ordinary garden infestations must be dealt with by occupiers themselves. 45 Wasps nests were dealt with where these had been established too close to houses or were making a nuisance of themselves. In most of the cases 'Cymag' was used, a powder containing hydrogen cyanide specially formulated for use out of doors. There were also 2 cases of wild bees which had nested too close to houses and it was unfortunately necessary to destroy these also.

CLEAN AIR

There were 20 smoke observations on various factory chimneys in the area. The new boiler plant at one of our large rubber works in Golden Hill Lane was brought into operation. This installation consisted of a battery of Vekos Powermaster automatic solid fuel fire packaged boilers which were to be coal fired.

The problem of smoke pollution from private dwellinghouses has not yet been resolved. The District is not in one of the 'Black Areas' as indicated by the Beaver Report and it is in those areas where Ministerial pressure is being applied to implement the country's clean air policy.

With the advent of improved fuel appliances, coupled with the discovery of major fuel resources off our coast there is little doubt that in due course we shall attain the objective of a really clean air. Until such a policy is made mandatory on all local authorities the piecemeal application of smoke control areas will continue.

Public Conveniences

Arrangements were continued at the public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning everyday in the week including Sunday. Other small conveniences in Leyland Lane and Earnshaw Bridge were cleaned on 6 days of the week and those on the park whenever necessary, which varied according to the time of the year.

Mortuary

The mortuary which was adapted in 1946 from the original gas cleansing station built during the last war, was stripped of its fittings in readiness for its ultimate demolition. The site was required for the erection of a new County Branch Library. To continue the facilities provided by this authority one of the garages in Lancaster Gate was converted into a temporary mortuary using some of the fittings from the discontinued structure. This was available for use on the 9th November.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act 1936, provided that if the noise or vibration is caused in the course of a trade or business it is a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing or counteracting its effects. The Act, therefore, whilst it has its uses, cannot automatically prevent the emission of noise from every source.

Four complaints were made during the year of noise from widely different sources. One of these refer to an excessive noise from engine test benches in the Alice Avenue area. The firm had already provided a new building fully sound insulated and away from the built up area for this engine testing but owing to ever increasing demand for such facilities the original test benches which had been in operation for over 30 years were still having to be used. Full co-operation was received from the firm concerned and a new project for the provision of a further 20 test benches had been started in another part of their works. This project would eliminate the need for test benches in the Alice Avenue area.

A further provision of the Noise Abatement Act restricts the hours between which ice cream vans may advertise their wares by means of loud speakers. Their operation is limited between the hours of 12 noon and 7 o'clock in the evening.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

The one licensed caravan site in the District situated at the Leyland Service Station, Wigan Road, continued in operation. The site itself was finally connected to the public sewer via the extension which had been placed in position during the construction of the M.6 Motorway. The owner of this site made several applications for planning consent to increase the number of caravans in order to make it an economic proposition. On each occasion these applications were turned down by the Planning Authority acting on instructions from the Ministry of Transport. The main grounds for the rejection would appear to be that its expansion would increase traffic to and from the site on to the adjoining A.49 trunk road and this was undesirable.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951.

The above Act requires that where any form of upholstering is carried out the premises must be registered by the local authority. The purpose is to ensure that any filling materials used are clean and wholesome. A new upholstery business was opened in Railway Street and the premises were duly registered.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies	Rabbits
Owner	146	35	19	4	1
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	146	35	19	4	1

The electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 has continued to work satisfactorily. This was provided by the R.S.P.C.A. who also supply chloroform etc. for dealing with cats. All animals are 'put to sleep' by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/0d per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.

The lethal chamber was moved down to the Heaton Street Depot along with the paper baling facilities at the end of April as our existing building was standing on a site which was to be developed by the local authority for the building of aged persons bungalows and a Community Centre.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There were 32 current licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and Calcium Carbide in the District. The total licence fees for these being £29.10s.0d. As a result of the local authority's move to the ex-British Road Services Depot in Heaton Street, the existing 1000 gallon underground petroleum storage tank was put on test. The tank completely failed the pressure test and subsequent investigations found that the tank was in an advanced state of corrosion. A new 1000 gallon tank was installed along with a new petrol pump in a different position in the Depot.

The new 9000 gallon installation for the National Benzole Company at 94, Leyland Lane was brought into operation during the year. Plans were approved for a new 9000 gallon installation at the New Inn Service Station, Wigan Road, the construction of this would take place in 1966.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations 1957, require certain safeguards to be observed before petroleum spirit is delivered to the storage unit and a form of Certificate has been prescribed which must be completed each time a delivery is made. To assist the licence holders adequate stocks of the forms of Certificate were kept in the Department for re-sale as and when they were required.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection and Storage of Household Refuse

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year apart from short spells due to the statutory holidays at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide and for the first week of the Leyland holidays. The vehicles available at the end of the year were as follows:-

1	-	10 cubic yard side loader - Dennis	-	(April 1952) Spare
1	-	16/18 cubic yard rear loader Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry	-	(March 1954) Spare
1	-	16/18 cubic yard rear loader Fore & Aft Tipper - Shelvoke & Drewry	-	(July 1955)
1	-	12 cubic yard side loader Diesel - Karrier	-	(November 1959)
1	-	10 cubic yard side loader - Dennis	-	(April 1963)
1	-	5 cwt. Ford Thames Van	-	(November 1963)
1	-	Weatherill 12H Mechanical Shovel	-	(December 1963)
1	-	20 cubic yard rear loader Fore & Aft Tipper with Power Press - Shelvoke & Drewry	-	(August 1964)

Associated Industrial Consultants Limited, who had commenced a work study of the cleansing activities of the Department at the end of 1964 finally produced an Incentive Bonus Scheme for the collection rounds towards the end of September, which was brought into operation on the 4th October. The scheme was based on a timed study of the work involved with a consequent Performance Figure calculated weekly for each team. The Performance Figure is the relationship between the output expressed in Work Units - Standard Hours and the Clock Time worked. By using the formula Standard Hours multiplied by 100 and divided by the Clock Hours a Performance Figure is obtained. The scheme was designed to offer a bonus of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the basic wage rate for a standard performance of 100 with proportionate bonuses for other Performance Figures. A Performance Figure of 75 or less earned no bonus and a maximum Performance Figure of 120 was introduced as it was felt that beyond this level the quality of the work would suffer. The District was divided into four collection rounds.

Team No. 1	- Fore and Aft Tipper	- 1 Driver + 4 Men
Team No. 2	- Fore and Aft Tipper	- 1 Driver + 4 Men
Team No. 3	- Side Loader	- 1 Driver + 3 Men
Team No. 4	- Side Loader	- 1 Driver + 1 Man

Teams No. 1 and 2 were based upon the previous areas served but were considerably reduced as each gang consisted of 4 men instead of the previous 5. Team No. 3 which had previously consisted of a Driver and 2 Men had considerably more houses to serve. Team No. 4 was originally intended to collect salvage from business premises. Team Nos. 1 and 2 were soon completing their schedules comfortably, which was to be expected as they had each been allowed an additional man over the original intention. This increase was authorised by the Consultants prior to the introduction of the Scheme and after discussions they had had with the men themselves. This had the effect of increasing the number of loaders for these two teams by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ over the original intention without any increase in the work load. Team No. 3, however, found that their work load was too great and their collection schedule had to be re-timed. Team No. 4 had insufficient work to do. It was approximately 8 weeks from the introduction of the Scheme before the schedules for Teams 3 and 4 had been brought to a reasonable basis. During this introductory period it was necessary to bring in Saturday morning working in certain areas to maintain the weekly collection which had appertained in the District for many years.

Basic Wage Rate as at 31.12.65.

Collectors	£11.19s.9d. per 42 hour week
Driver/Loaders	£12.12s.0d. per 42 hour week

This compares with £11.12s.9d and £12.5s.0d respectively as at the 31st December 1964. There was in addition the service supplement of 7/0d per week for all employees with at least 5 years continuous service which had been introduced in 1964. As from the 1st October with the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme, additional payments were made, the average Performance Figure being in the region of 90 which added 15/75ths, i.e. 20% of the above basic rates to the wage packet.

Cost of Cleansing Service

The net cost of the Cleansing Service for 1964/65 was £17,349 as compared with £14,925 for 1963/64 and £14,930 for 1962/63. The following information extracted from the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts shows how the figures are arrived at compared with the previous year.

<u>1964/65</u>			<u>1963/64</u>	
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
£	£		£	£
16,347	22	House Refuse Collection (incl. Municipal Bin Scheme)	14,405	20
1,492	347	Refuse Disposal	1,649	377
		Salvage:-		
2,348	3,621	Paper, Textiles etc.	1,947	3,281
2,619	2,256	Kitchen Waste	2,221	2,424
599	-	Bonus	653	-
190	-	General Expenses (Tools, clothing etc.)	152	-
<u>£23,595</u>	<u>£6,246</u>		<u>£21,027</u>	<u>£6,102</u>
<u>£17,349</u>		<u>NET COST OF SERVICE</u>	<u>£14,925</u>	

The following table has been prepared to show a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District and comparisons are made with the years 1938/39 and five yearly intervals from 1952/53.

	<u>Cost per Week per House</u>
1938/1939	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
1952/1953	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1957/1958	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1962/1963	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d *
1964/1965	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d *

* These figures include the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme.

The Council's decision in 1949 to introduce a Municipally owned Dustbin Scheme for properties throughout the District has proved to have been a significant step forward in the operation of our Cleansing Service. Some 5 years ago we decided that the provision of rubber lids on all replacement bins would be standard practice. Had we been operating the old system of each owner or occupier providing their own dustbin it would have been many years before the advantages of rubber lids could have been enjoyed by the District. With this system we can now look forward in the not too distant future to the elimination of the metal lid with its consequent noisy operation along with difficulties in fitting should there be any slight distortion of the bin.

During the first 6 years or so of the operation of the Scheme the annual cost amounted to approximately that of a 1¹/₂ d rate and the actual cost along with this in terms of a 1d rate for the last decade is shown in the table below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual Cost</u> £	<u>Cost in terms of 1d Rate</u> pence	
1955/56	549	1.5	
1956/57	297	0.39	*
1957/58	751	1.0	
1958/59	706	0.92	
1959/60	566	0.59	*
1960/61	387	0.40	
1961/62	615	0.62	
1962/63	831	0.82	
1963/64	607	0.21	*
1964/65	569	0.20	

* As the product of a 1d rate was considerably increased following re-valuation in the years indicated above this affected the cost in terms of 1d rate.

Disposal

The whole of the refuse, both trade and household, arising during the year was deposited at the Dawson Lane Tip. We have been in occupation there some 10 years and whilst an exact date for completion cannot be given it is estimated that we have tipping facilities for a further year. In the meantime our attentions must be directed to finding an alternative source. It is extremely unlikely that we shall find any facilities so conveniently placed as Dawson Lane.

Our Weatherill 12H loading shovel continued to operate most satisfactorily, dealing with all types of refuse. The solid front tyres have proved a boon by obviating puncture trouble and the double acting rams on the bucket enable the machine in most instances to 'dig' itself out when stuck in the very soft conditions at the tip face.

We continued to provide facilities under contract for the reception of trade refuse from two rubber manufacturing firms in the District. There is also a certain amount of income from casual loads arising from building and ancillary operations. The total income received from these activities and comparisons with previous years are shown in the table below. This income from trade refuse will continue to diminish as the use of the tip for this purpose is being much more severely restricted.

	<u>Income from Tipping Charges</u> £	<u>Total Rent Paid</u> £
1956/1961	1,417	1,025
1961/1962	450	240
1962/1963	433	240
1963/1964	377	240
1964/1965	<u>327</u>	<u>240</u>
	<u>£3,004</u>	<u>£1,985</u>

Salvage

The following table shows the amount of waste paper collected and despatched to the Mills in the three grades as compared with 1964.

	1965			1964		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Mixed Waste	250	1	1	292	13	0
Fibreboard Containers	72	1	1	76	9	0
White Newspapers	43	19	1	60	11	1
TOTAL	366	1	3	429	13	1

The waste paper realised a sum of £3,292.6s.9d as compared with £3,532.10s.7d for 1964. Although there was a reduction of 63 tons in the weight salvaged the income was not reduced in proportion owing to price increases obtained for the various grades. These were as follows:-

White Newspapers

1.1.65 - 31.12.65	£9. 0s. 0d. per Ton (Operative since 23.11.64)
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Fibreboard Containers

1.1.65 - 31.12.65	£10. 5s. 0d. per Ton (Operative since 23.11.64)
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Mixed Papers

1.1.65 - 31. 3.65	£8. 5s. 0d. per Ton (Operative since 23.11.64)
1.4.65 - 31.12.65	£8.15s. 0d. per Ton

Kitchen Waste

In June the Work Study Consultants recommended that "serious consideration must be given to stopping the collection of kitchen waste by the Council and to place it in the hands of an outside contractor" on the grounds that this particular service was showing a loss of £660 per annum on the current year's estimates. They made the following specific recommendations.

- "(a) The collection of kitchen waste from domestic properties be stopped altogether.
- (b) The collection of bulk kitchen waste from such premises as school canteens etc. be let out to a contractor".

They indicated that "such steps would release the vehicle at present in use on kitchen waste removal to do more useful work in the collection of refuse. The number of domestic properties which have to be absorbed on the refuse rounds is increasing in Leyland and the provision of such refuse collection capacity should offset the need to purchase refuse collection vehicles for a longer period." The recommendation also suggested that this service should cease to operate within the following two months or so, i.e. by the end of June. This was not a practicable proposition as -

- (1) We were committed to supply kitchen waste to our contractors until the 30th September each year with a proviso that either side could terminate the arrangements by giving three months' notice.

- (2) To cease collection of kitchen waste at such short notice would considerably embarrass the Education Authority who would not be able to make arrangements for the daily collection of waste from school kitchens at such short notice.

It was pointed out to the Public Health Committee that it was not correct to regard the collection of kitchen waste simply as a trading activity. There was another factor - that of Public Health. All kitchen waste by its very nature is household refuse no matter where it is produced so that the local authority could be required to collect from all school kitchens, canteens etc. but only on the basis of once per week. Should the position arise where we could no longer sell this material we should, therefore, be left in the position of having to collect it as household refuse. From the public health aspect, however, this would be a retrograde step particularly at school kitchens and canteens as it could lie there for a week before collection. Apart from the large numbers of bins which would be required to hold the waste it would be fermenting and deteriorating during the summer months with consequent fly breeding etc. in the very places where it should not be occurring. In addition to these factors we should have over 400 tons per year of additional putrescible waste deposited on the tip with all its associated problems.

As, however, given reasonable notice it should be possible to arrange for some alternative method of collection of kitchen waste, particularly from the bulk producers, the Council ultimately decided to cease this service as from the 30th September. One of the pig-keepers to whom we sold the kitchen waste agreed to purchase the material at all the school kitchens and also offered to collect from individual houses which had been previously serviced by ourselves, provided he could have some assistance from us in collecting. One man was subsequently detailed to assist in this work on a re-chargeable basis. The arrangements continued to work reasonably satisfactory for the remainder of the year but subsequent events have shown that this was not to continue very much longer. Before ceasing the service altogether we had collected and delivered to the pig-keepers during the year a total of 320 tons.0 Cwts. 3 Qrs.

